

THERE IS NOTHING SKIMMED ABOUT



TRADE MARK

[809]

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

STRIKING EXPERIMENTS
AT THE REQUEST OF THE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

The remarkable feeding experiment conducted in the School of Physiology, Trinity College, Dublin, at the request of the Local Government Board for Ireland, prove that

BOVRIL

When added to a fixed diet, has a body-building effect equal to from 10 to 20 times the weight of the Bovril taken.

DETAILS OF THESE EXPERIMENTS CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

No. 16,645 號五十四百六十六萬壹第 日九初月七年三統宣 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1911. 五拜禮 號一月九年一十百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
UPRIGHT
GRAND
PIANOS
BY
STECK,

PRICE \$550.

CASH

OR

EASY PAYMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE & CO.,
LIMITED.

[a303]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LD.
HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

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A. J. HUGHES, Esq., Secretary.
B. B. NEILL, F.I.A., Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force	\$39,571,465.00
Assets	9,872,930.00
Income for Year	9,862,071.00
Total Security to Policyholders	9,820,050.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Canton, Mexico and the Philippines.
District Manager.
B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.
Alexandra Building.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector Hongkong.
Advisory Board Hongkong.
SIR PAUL CHATER, Kt., C.M.G.
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C. J. LAURENTZ, Esq.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Lady Customers that our Establishment will be CLOSED at 5.30 p.m. every day, commencing from 25th August, for One Month only, owing to our FASTING HOLIDAYS.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 25th August, 1911. [1072]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
6.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
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Extra Car at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.
Hongkong 16th June, 1911. 545

KUPPER
PILSENER BEER.
The Leading Beer in the Far East.
SOLE AGENTS:
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MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD
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At A.B.C., Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contrail Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze, and Parsons' Steam Turbines, etc., etc., etc.

AT NAGASAKI:—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

	Length on Keel-Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance on Bottom.	Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.
No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	25 ft.
No. 2	350 ft.	53 ft.	24 ft.
No. 3	714 ft.	88 ft.	34 ft.

1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready at short notice.

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	No. 1	No. 2
Lifting Power	7,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 Feet.	580 Feet.
" Breadth "	56 "	66 "
" Draft "	22 "	26 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.
The Floating Dredger, capable of lifting 40 ton weight.
ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION. [a761]

WO HING & CO.,
No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS
SWATOW DRAWN WORK.
LATEST FASHIONS OF
CANTON EMBROIDERIES, SILK LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
SILK AND LINEN GOODS, GRASS-CLOTH, ETC., ETC.
INSPECTION SOLICITED. PRICES REASONABLE. [a391]
Hongkong, 12th April, 1911.

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PEDDER ST., Next to HONGKONG HOTEL. TELEPHONE No. 696.
NEW BOOKS BY TO-DAY'S MAIL.

INCLUDING:
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JAVA, SUMATRA and the other Islands 9.00
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in 2 Volumes,
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CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

HONGKONG TO CANTON—Daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
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HONGKONG TO MACAO—Weekdays at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. (Saturday, the 2nd Sept. extra trip at 7 P.M.).
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MACAO TO CANTON—Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 9 P.M.
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HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
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HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

S.S. "INDIA." (8,900 Tons.)
CAPTAIN G. W. GORDON, R.N.R.

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON DIRECT, WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MONDAY 15th, 1912, CALLING AT STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES AND GIBRALTAR, AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT—
MARSEILLES ———— APRIL 13th.
LONDON ———— APRIL 20th.

The Accommodation in this Vessel is at the entire disposal of Passengers from the Far East

FARES TO LONDON—
1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE; £106.14 RETURN.
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CONFECTIONERS.
CATERERS.
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Telegraphic Address: "DOCK," Yokohama.
Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A. 1, and Watkins'.
DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, or 681.
No. 1 DOCK. | **No. 2 DOCK.** | **No. 3 DOCK.**
Docking Length 515 ft. | Docking Length 376 ft. | Docking Length 481 ft.

Every description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow-boats, floating derrick—lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT—
106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 75,345 square yards, or 15.15 acres.
Custom-house brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.
Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses. [a713]

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THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00	
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" " KOWLOON	0.75	
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HONGKONG HOTEL

FINEST HOTEL IN THE FAR EAST
Recently Refurnished and Redecorated.
Large Airy Public Rooms.
Electric Lighting, Lifts and Fans.
Suites de Luxe.
Bedrooms with European Bath and Lavatory attached.
Perfect Sanitation.
The new Lounge will shortly be Completed.
A la Carte Restaurant and Grill Room.
Open 1st October.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.
[a31]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a967]

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QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly renovated, extensively enlarged, and is now luxuriously furnished and up-to-date in every respect, situated in the most central position. Large and Airy Rooms, Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, Electric Light Throughout and Fans. Large and Comfortable Lounge, Private and Public Bars and Billiard Rooms, CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION. Seafarer's Arrangements of the latest. HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner. Special Rates for married families on application &c.

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Proprietor.
(late Manager of J. H. LYONS (Trotter & Co.) leading Caterers in London, and GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo).
TELEPHONE No. 197.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT," Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

"BRAESIDE."
PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis and Croquet Lawns. Large Airy and Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour.
Telephone No. 690.
Apply to—**Mrs. F. W. YATTS,**
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a62]

VICTORIA HOTEL
SHAMEN—CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.
Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMEN."
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

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SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRATA GRANDE. Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under experienced European Supervision. GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.
Every information and Special attention given to Tourists.
REASONABLE RATES.
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
[a1084]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 3/8 lbs. net
In Bags 250 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a798]

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FLOWER STREET.

9.15 P.M. Every Evening 9.15 P.M.

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POPULAR ARTISTS.

7.15 P.M. Pictures only 7.15 P.M.

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1911. [1092]

INTIMATION

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ESTABLISHED 1841

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SHERRY.

WE can confidently recommend the following as Xeros Wines of the Highest Class, Specially Selected, and Shipped direct.

In Quality and Price they are unequalled.

	Per dozen.	Per bottle.
A. LIGHT DRY	\$16.80	\$1.45
B. VINO DE PASTO	17.80	1.45
C. OLOROSO	22.30	1.90
D. SUPERIOR PALE DRY	24.30	2.05
E. FINEST PALE DRY	29.80	2.55
NETTY		

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

BIRTH.

On August 30th, at "Fernside" Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. W. NICHOLSON, twin daughters.

DEATH.

On 26th August, 1911, at Amoy, JAMES SWEET CHAPMAN, late of Sugar Land Light-house (Swatow), aged 54 years.—Shanghai papers please copy.

At "Fernside" Peak, on August 31st, MRS. FAIRLIE, the beloved wife of William Nicholson, aged 29 years. [1090]

AGRADECIMENTO.

Filomeno Alexandre Pereira a sua esposa, Eusebio Francisco de Paula Pereira sua esposa e filhos, Florinda Maria Sponcos Ozorio e filhos, o Jose Lfante Manoel de Rezario e sua esposa, vem por este meio agradecer a todas as pessoas que honraram com a sua presenca o funeral de seu estimadissimo irmao, caudado, primo e tio.

ANTONIO FRANCISCO MARCAL PEREIRA.

aos que se dignaram oferecer grinaldas na occasiao do funeral.

Tambem agradeam a todas as pessoas que prestaram o seu auxilio durante a doenga do extinto, e que tomaram parte no doloroso transe porque passaram.

Hongkong, 1 de Setembro de 1911. [1091]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERTS ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1911.

A few weeks ago the Canton Government sent to Chinsan, a place in close proximity to Macao, a considerable body of foreign-drilled troops. Their number has been variously stated, but the strength of the force would seem to be about five hundred. There is no barracks accommodation at Chinsan, and the men are consequently encamped in the open. What the object was in sending the troops there is a matter of much interesting speculation. We have first the story that the authorities learnt that this body of troops could not be trusted to loyally serve the Government in the event of another revolutionary outbreak in the city of Canton, and consequently sent them into the country. The second is that the people of Heungshan have become much incensed because the Government of Macao is dredging a channel in the inner harbour, in alleged contravention of the Treaty provision that the status quo should be maintained until the boundaries of the Colony have been definitely settled by agreement between the two Governments. This excuse suggests

that the presence of the troops is intended to keep the angry populace from making an attack upon Macao. The third explanation suggested is that their presence at Chinsan is intended to intimidate Portugal into accepting the boundary line of Macao as it is defined by the Chinese authorities, and the continued presence of a Chinese cruiser in the neighbourhood of the Colony and the report that the Chinese are fortifying Lappa, do much to make this explanation appear the correct one. Stories reach Macao from the Chinese villages in the vicinity that the villagers have procured a plentiful stock of ammunition and that if the Chinese soldiers stationed in the vicinity do not pick a quarrel with the Portuguese they themselves will and then call on the troops to come to their aid. As to what would be the result of a conflict, the agitators would appear to have either a very erroneous conception or none at all. We have been told that all this agitation in the Heungshan district has been engineered by a small clique of well-known men in Hongkong. If this be so, all we can say is that we should have given these men credit for better sense. Nothing but discredit is to be gained by China through acting in the manner indicated in the reports appearing in the Chinese newspapers. We must do the Chinese Government in Peking the justice of believing that it would strongly disapprove of any action taken to bring about a conflict between the Chinese soldiers and the Portuguese troops of Macao. The boundary dispute is one which might have been settled long ago if China had adopted the suggestion emanating from Lisbon that the whole question should be referred to the Hague Tribunal for decision. Unless China is prepared to accept the Portuguese delimitation of the Colony, as modified by the Portuguese Commissioner, three years ago, out of a desire to reach a settlement, the only civilised way of settling the dispute is by arbitration. To suppose that China meditates a settlement of the matter by confiscating the territory by force of arms is ridiculous, though we have been informed that many Chinese have been induced to believe that something of the kind is about to happen, and have sought a safer refuge in Hongkong. China knows very well that any action of that kind would bring to the assistance of Portugal the whole of the Foreign Powers interested in China, and it is much to be regretted that the Canton authorities do not take what measures are open to them to dispel the silly rumours in circulation which, as we have said, discredit the administration of the province and are at the same time injurious to trade and commerce.

A Japanese who was charged before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday with stowing away on the steamer *Eok Sang* was discharged.

We have received from the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, the following typhoon warning despatched from the Manila Observatory yesterday at 9.50 a.m.: Cyclone or typhoon over or near Melacossina, moving W.

A Chinese who was found guilty by Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday of being in possession of some six tins of opium was ordered to pay a fine of \$38, the alternative being six weeks' imprisonment.

Yesterday was the birthday of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. Mr. J. H. de Reus, Consul for the Netherlands, received callers at the Consulate. His Excellency the Governor's compliments were conveyed by Capt. P. M. Taylor, A.D.C., and Capt. N. Simson, Private Secretary.

A Chinese has reported to the police that while walking along Des Vaux Road with a bundle of clothing under his arm a man snatched the bundle and disappeared before the victim could identify him. Another theft of clothing valued at \$70 is reported by the tenant of the top floor of 17, Connaught Road West.

By virtue of a gambling warrant, Inspector Brown entered No. 22, Austin Road, Kowloon, on Wednesday evening, and arrested eleven Chinese who were playing a gambling game. A twelfth man in the house became alarmed at the entry of the police and jumped through a window into the backyard, a distance of about 30 feet. He was removed to hospital seriously injured. The other eleven offenders were fined \$3 each by Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday.

The statement of profit and loss in the working of the Japanese Government railways for the last fiscal year has been drawn up. The result shows that the gross revenue amounted to ¥89,000,000 and the working expenses to ¥45,000,000, leaving a gross profit of ¥44,000,000. Compared with the previous year the revenue showed an increase of ¥8,000,000, while the increase in working expenses was not more than ¥2,000,000. When the nationalization of the railways was first effected, the working expenses greatly increased (the *Japan Chronicle* observes), but as the result of various reforms introduced into the management of the lines the working expenses have been reduced to their former level.

Father Taverna, the priest who was in the company of the German mobbed recently at Shiki, and who, on being taken to Canton with him mysteriously disappeared, has returned to Shiki.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., fined the master of the steam launch *Wa King* \$15 for failing to observe the rule of the road. His Worship found that the *Wa King* was navigated carelessly, and that by such carelessness a serious collision with the police rowing boat patrol was narrowly averted. But as the defendant had 18 years' service as a seaman without a conviction his Worship imposed a nominal fine, and ordered him to pass a further examination before his certificate was returned.

The sad death yesterday of Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Mr. William Nicholson, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, evokes widespread expressions of the deepest sympathy. Death took place at "Fernside," The Peak, following the birth of twin daughters the previous day. Mrs. Nicholson, who was 29 years of age, was a Hongkong girl, being the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Rodger who are old and widely-respected residents of the Colony. The deceased lady's happy disposition endeared her to a large circle of friends, to whom the news of her death under such pathetic circumstances came as a great shock. For the bereaved husband and the deceased lady's family the deepest sympathy is felt. The funeral took place last evening and was attended by a large number of friends.

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BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

BENEFIT TO MISS VIOLET BONNETTA.

A benefit entertainment on behalf of Miss Violet Bonnetta, who for some months past has established herself as a favourite among local theatregoers, was held in the Bijou Scenic Theatre in Wyndham Street on Wednesday evening. The pretty little theatre was well filled, and the audience early made it manifest that they intended to give the departing Theban a rousing farewell. They did. And if Miss Bonnetta "takes" with the people of Shanghai as she has done with Hongkong audiences, which it is more than probable she will, her Eastern tour will be a series of pleasant recollections. On Wednesday evening she sang in all thirteen songs, and even then the inconsiderate audience wanted more. Numerous bouquets were passed to her before the footlights, and she concluded by delivering a neat little speech in which she thanked one and all for the reception tendered her. Miss May Maxwell and Mr. Griffiths, a new vocalist with a cultured baritone voice, were also well received by the house. The programme was varied by a series of excellent cinematograph films, principal of which was the one which gave a dramatic history of "Grandfather's Violin."

NEW STEAMERS FOR THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

A Nagasaki dispatch to the *Osaka Mainichi* reports that the scheme of steamers of 10,600 tons to be built for the European service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is now being investigated between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Mitsui Bishi Yards, Nagasaki. One vessel will be built without delay, to be followed by six others. The plan of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is to replace the steamers of 8,000 tons on the European line with the new steamers and compete with the German mail. The *Hitschmann*, now on the European line, will be transferred to the Australian line.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL INSURANCE BILL.

In the course of a speech in the House of Commons on August 24th on the National Insurance Bill, Mr. Lloyd George declared that if it were found that the hospitals were seriously endangered by the operation of the Bill it would be the duty of the Government to find a remedy. He would accept Dr. Addison's amendment to transfer the administration of the medical benefit funds from approved societies to the Local Health Committees.

Dr. Addison (Liberal member for Hoxton) declared that doctors objected to the transfer for attendance practice, and the prospect of their extension throughout the country was viewed with alarm. His amendment, however, would be regarded as a fair settlement of the differences between the friendly societies and the doctors.

In a letter to the South Wales Colliery Methodist Associations Mr. Lloyd George states that clergymen come within the provisions of the Insurance Bill. This would be either compulsory where clergymen were under contract of service and when the salary paid did not exceed £160.

RADIUM'S CHEAPER RIVAL.

MORE PLENTIFUL, AND OF GREATER ACTIVITY.

Radium, welcomed only a few years ago as without parallel in the realms of scientific discovery, has a rival. Already its fame is being challenged by a cheaper substance which is believed to possess all the useful properties.

So said Mr. Deane Batcher, in an address to one of the sectional meetings of the British Medical Association's Congress at Birmingham last month.

"Happily," he declared, "in the treatment of malignant growth by electron bombardment we are no longer restricted to the use of but one radio-active substance."

The recent work of Dr. Hahn has shown that some of the derivatives of thorium, especially mesothorium, are more active than radium. We may hope that in a short time we may be in possession of a radio-active substance, which is not only much cheaper, but also much more plentiful than its rival.

The lecture was amazing from the layman's point of view. Mr. Batcher talked of quantities which not only defied measurement, but were too small even to be thought about by the untrained mind.

He spoke of the meagre unit—the quantity of radio-activity which causes a leak of one-thirtieth of an electrostatic unit per second.

"Some idea of the smallness of this quantity," he said, "may be gathered from the fact that an atmosphere of one molecule unit per litre contains one part of emanation in 500,000,000,000,000 parts of air."

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

REDEMPTION OF MINING RIGHTS IN CHINA.

PEKING, August 31st.

An arrangement has been concluded, and an agreement is to be signed immediately, for the redemption of mining rights in seven prefectures of Yunnan province which were acquired by an Anglo-French syndicate in 1902, and which proved unworkable owing to official and the Provincial Assembly's opposition. They are to be redeemed on payment by the Chinese Government of 1,500,000 taels, which covers the syndicate's out-of-pocket expenses.

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, August 31st.

The French Premier has received M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador to Germany, preparatory to the latter's return to Berlin.

It is semi-officially announced that M. Cambon will ask Germany for a more precise exposition of her standpoint in Morocco in order to prevent a recurrence of the incidents disturbing the harmony and relations of the two nations. He will also intimate that the compensation in the Congo, which is considerable, is the utmost which can be conceded.

It is affirmed that the public and Parliament would refuse fresh sacrifices. It is hoped that Germany will note Franco's conciliatory spirit, and will assist in bringing about a speedy settlement.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

LONDON, August 31st.

M. Takaaki-Kato, the Japanese Ambassador in London, is leaving for Japan next week on leave.

ADMIRAL TOGO IN AMERICA.

LONDON, August 31st.

Admiral Togo has arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, from Seattle aboard an American cruiser, which is escorted by another.

THE DENIED INTERVIEW.

LONDON, August 31st.

The Foreign Office has denied that any British diplomatist was connected with the interview in the *Neue Freie Presse*.

DEFENCE OF ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, August 31st.

A Helsingfors message states that the Russian Government has appropriated three millions sterling for the fortification of two portions of the province of Viborg recently annexed. This with the establishment of a naval base at Hermanse and the removal of the South Baltic fleet base from Libau to Revel completes a comprehensive plan for the defence of St. Petersburg.

BRITAIN'S COAL SUPPLY.

LONDON, August 31st.

Professor William Ramsay, addressing the inaugural meeting of the British Association at Plymouth, gravely warned the country regarding the exhaustion of Britain's coal supply, which was sufficient only for 175 years. He urged legislation with a view to secure industrial economies.

THE TURF.

LONDON, August 31st.

The result of the Great Elbow Handicap is as follows:

Pillo	1
Claretot	2
Mirador	3

Betting: 100 to 12 against Pillo, 25 to 1 against Claretot, and 1 against Mirador.

Nineteen ran. Pillo won by three lengths, a head separating second and third.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on Thursday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—His Excellency the Governor, Sir FREDERICK JOHN DRAUTRY LUGARD, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

His Excellency Major-General C. A. ANDERSON, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops).

Hon. Mr. W. D. BARNES (Colonial Secretary). Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer). Hon. Mr. W. CHATMAN, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN, C.M.G. (Registrar General). Hon. Captain F. W. LYONS (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G. Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G. Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. Hon. Mr. C. H. ROSS.

Hon. Mr. C. MONTAGU EDE. Mr. C. CLEMENT (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minute No. 56, and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee. The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 15), and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPER.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table a diagram concerning the Mongkoktsai breakwater.

OPINION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary—I beg to move that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to further amend the Opium Ordinances, 1901."

The Attorney-General seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On clause 3 (1).

The Colonial Secretary—I move that after the word *Gazette* be inserted "on any date after the 1st September, 1911." Notice was published in the *Gazette* a month or two ago concerning the importation of Persian opium into China, and it has been thought desirable to make it quite clear that this Ordinance will only apply to notifications made under it.

His Excellency—Mr. Clement had better read the whole clause first.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—With regard to the remark just made by the hon. Colonial Secretary with regard to section 3 (1), as your Excellency is probably aware, representations are being made to the Government with regard to prohibiting the very valuable trade in Persian opium which is centred in Hongkong. The proposal, I believe, put before the Government by the Chamber of Commerce and by unofficial members of the Council generally is to insert the word "Indian" between the words "raw" and "opium" on the third line of subsection (1).

His Excellency—I think perhaps if you read that clause carefully you will see that the point you make is already safeguarded because the prohibition of importation of opium has been notified in the *Gazette*. At the present time no importation of opium into the Colony will be legal unless it is notified in the *Gazette*. I think myself it would be better to leave that point as it is, and if in a few months' time any member of this Council should think right to propose a resolution that Persian opium shall be included, it can be done without any amendment to the Ordinance.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—We know perfectly well that negotiations are going on between the British Government and China concerning Persian opium as regards China alone, but, setting that altogether on one side, if this Bill is passed into law and no modification is made we know quite well that a perfectly bona fide and very valuable trade in Persian opium in Hongkong will be killed. The Formosan Government purchases some 1,200 chests a year for their own use in Formosa; also, there is a central trade for Singapore, Netherlands, India, and other places. The reason why Persian opium is so largely dealt in is perhaps not generally known to hon. members. It is because it contains almost twice the amount of morphia that Indian opium does. Therefore there are a good many sales put through because it contains morphia running from 8 to 10 per cent. It is purchased for the sake of extracting the morphia, which is used for medicinal purposes. Indian opium only contains 3 or 4 per cent. of morphia. That is why it is perfectly legitimate to carry on the trade irrespective of the smoking of opium. It is required to supply druggists with morphia, and it seems to me that if we pass the Bill as it stands now, before the end of the year either an amending Ordinance will have to be brought in or some means taken of cancelling the order standing in the *Gazette*. If something is not done between this 1st of January next the whole of this trade will be killed. That will be no advantage to China and a dead loss to Hongkong, and the trade will still go on.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I beg your pardon.

His Excellency—I gather that the hon. member's point is, that if the Government have power to issue a notification without notice it might kill the trade of which the hon. member is talking. I propose we insert the words "by resolution of the Legislative Council." That will give this Council at any time an opportunity to bring the matter up.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I understand the Colonial Secretary proposes to insert "after September 1st, 1911." It does not say it is to be notified in the *Gazette*. This notification of August 18th, 1911, is rather curious. It is a notification by Mr. Harris, the Commissioner of Customs.

The Colonial Secretary—The notification the hon. member has just read was published for the information of the trade in general and was to clear up any misunderstanding on the point, and in order to prevent any assumption that that Chinese notification brought Persian opium under this Ordinance, the amendment was moved.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—What I want to point out is, that the notification which is published in the *Gazette* might tend to become a notification under this Ordinance.

His Excellency—I say that any notification in the *Gazette* shall be in pursuance of a resolution by the Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Does the passing of this Ordinance cancel that notification in the *Gazette*? If not, it will be necessary to cancel it between this and the 1st January unless you wish to kill that Persian trade. If we pass this Bill even with the alterations suggested by the Colonial Secretary, the Persian opium trade will be killed unless the notification in the *Gazette* is cancelled by the amending Ordinance brought in.

The Attorney-General—It is not necessary to cancel the notification, because the amendment postpones its operation to a subsequent date. The amendment is only to deal with notifications appearing after the 1st September. We cannot cancel that notification.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Still I do not see what is the objection to adopting the amendment suggested by myself, so as to enable the trade in Persian opium to go on in Hongkong. What possible objection can there be to carrying on this particular trade in Hongkong?

His Excellency—In the first instance, does it meet your views that Persian opium is a good trade to support?

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—It seems to me somehow or other that we are forgetting the objects and reasons of this Bill. Uncertificated opium should be forbidden to be imported into this Colony. Indian opium has been notified to be forbidden, and in a certain number of years it will be illegal to import it at all. And the same with Persian opium after the 1st January next year. Why legislate against Indian opium alone and allow Persian opium to have a free hand? If it can be proved that Persian opium is not consumed by Chinese at all, well and good. If that is so, we can extend our legislation to distinguish between Indian and Persian opium. In a case of this kind we want to carry out some moral principle, and have to sacrifice something. If we are not prepared to sacrifice something there is no necessity for the Bill at all. When we introduced a Bill and let it be known that we want to assist China to get rid of opium and prevent the smuggling of opium we should have counted the cost. There is no use saying it will kill a large trade in such and such a kind of opium by the introduction of a measure of this kind which will apply equally to any opium. I should like to have it made

The Colonial Secretary—A point of order. My motion is that the 1st September, 1911, be inserted.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Will your Excellency give us an undertaking that this trade will be safeguarded?

The Colonial Secretary—The reason I propose it is, that Government wish to have an entirely free hand in this matter. We propose to-morrow to insert a notification in the *Gazette* to the effect that the importation of uncertificated Indian opium into China is illegal. As your Excellency said, in the October session, if it is thought desirable that the provisions of this Bill should apply to Persian opium, the opinion of the Council can be taken on the point.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—The provisions of this Bill, I think, do apply to Persian opium. Personally, I do not think the Government should have a free hand. We want a definite statement from the Government if we pass the Bill in its present form that the Government do not intend to kill the Persian opium trade in Hongkong. If the Government honestly mean to protect that trade—

The Colonial Secretary—I have a strong objection to the hon. member's word honestly. This Council has no desire to take any action with regard to Persian opium honestly or dishonestly. We want to study the whole case.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—We do not wish to have the trade driven away from the Colony. This matter has been represented to the Government very clearly, and the Government know that perfectly well. I have the copy of a letter before me, and it was at my own suggestion some days ago that the leading members of the opium firms saw the Colonial Secretary. The Government know perfectly well that this trade exists. Does the Government mean to kill this trade for no reason at all?

His Excellency—I take it your point is, that the words of this clause would empower the executive Government without reference to the Legislative Council to notify any exemption or otherwise in the *Gazette*?

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—No, my point is, if this Bill is passed the trade in Persian opium will be killed from the 1st January next.

His Excellency—If the hon. member will just hear me out—

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I beg your pardon.

His Excellency—I gather that the hon. member's point is, that if the Government have power to issue a notification without notice it might kill the trade of which the hon. member is talking. I propose we insert the words "by resolution of the Legislative Council." That will give this Council at any time an opportunity to bring the matter up.

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His Excellency—In the first instance, does it meet your views that Persian opium is a good trade to support?

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—It seems to me somehow or other that we are forgetting the objects and reasons of this Bill. Uncertificated opium should be forbidden to be imported into this Colony. Indian opium has been notified to be forbidden, and in a certain number of years it will be illegal to import it at all. And the same with Persian opium after the 1st January next year. Why legislate against Indian opium alone and allow Persian opium to have a free hand? If it can be proved that Persian opium is not consumed by Chinese at all, well and good. If that is so, we can extend our legislation to distinguish between Indian and Persian opium. In a case of this kind we want to carry out some moral principle, and have to sacrifice something. If we are not prepared to sacrifice something there is no necessity for the Bill at all. When we introduced a Bill and let it be known that we want to assist China to get rid of opium and prevent the smuggling of opium we should have counted the cost. There is no use saying it will kill a large trade in such and such a kind of opium by the introduction of a measure of this kind which will apply equally to any opium. I should like to have it made

clear whether we are here to pass this Ordinance in favour of a certain trade in a certain opium or whether we are here to pass this Ordinance for the express purpose of preventing the smuggling into China of unrefined opium. Once that is clear I shall know how to vote.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Might I explain the views of the Government on this matter? We wish to have absolute authority to deal with every class of opium whatever and to bring into operation all the clauses of this Bill immediately. We propose to apply it to Indian opium. On the question of Persian opium we have heard the one side put forward by the hon. member opposite. It is quite possible that later on the measure may extend to Persian opium also, while on the other hand it may not. It is open to any hon. member to propose a resolution to exclude Turkish or any other opium, but it is only proposed at the present moment to pass a Bill prohibiting the entry of any opium concerning which the notification has been issued, and in view of what your Excellency has stated I would ask permission to amend by motion by reading "shall" in pursuance of any regulation published in the Gazette.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—The hon. Colonial Secretary has answered my question yet. Is it the policy of the Government to prevent unrefined opium being smuggled into China? The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Undoubtedly it is, but the question of cost must be considered. There are some cases in which the advantage would be small and the loss to the Government is others in which the contrary obtains. We must study the whole question before we commit ourselves to any definite action. The question of Persian opium has only recently arisen and has not yet been completely studied.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—Has the Government any information that Persian opium is being smuggled into China?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I don't think so.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—Has the Commissioner of Customs?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I don't think so. If so, the amount is small and the statement is incomplete.

His EXCELLENCY—I do not recollect reading of the smuggling of Persian opium, but I have seen statements of the smuggling of morphia which is made in Persia. (To Hon. Mr. Hewett) —Do you suppose that of the 1,200 to 1,500 chests of Persian opium imported into Formosa the morphia is extracted and used in Formosa?

Hon. Mr. Hewett—Certainly, Sir. We understand the Formosa Government buy it, and I do know perfectly well that the ordinary Chinaman does not use Persian opium.

His EXCELLENCY—I think that is incorrect. I am quite aware of your figures about the percentage of morphia, but it is incorrect to go further. I have information from the Minister in Japan that a great part of the Persian opium imported is smuggled.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—By Chinese in Formosa. But that is the business of the Formosa Government. Surely, Hongkong cannot be accused of not having made sacrifices enough. The Government has sacrificed an enormous sum against the views of the unofficial members. If the Formosa Government imported the opium into Formosa in Formosa Hongkong's responsibility ceases there.

His EXCELLENCY—I suggest that this debate is premature, because if the words suggested are inserted no notification can be inserted in the Gazette except in pursuance of a resolution by this Council, and there is no notification published in the Gazette with regard to Persian opium at the present moment. If it is desired, the question can come up for debate at this Council, but it does not arise on this debate.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—With all deference to your Excellency, I think it does. This discussion which has now taken place, if properly and fully reported, will have a very good effect. Now is the time to discuss the question, not a month or two later.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I think the figures I have before me go far to decide the question. I gather from the hon. member that he considers the bulk of Persian opium which goes into Formosa now is used for making morphia. The figures show that from 31st January to 31st July there was a total of 1,309 chests, and of this 350 chests entered Tamsui. The rest went to other places.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—I have stated most emphatically that the trade is a varying one. There are from 1,200 to 1,500 chests on an average to Formosa in one year. Then there is a considerable trade done in Singapore and the Straits, and I cannot admit that the hon. Colonial Secretary has scored off me.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—The figures show that about one-quarter of the Persian opium goes to Formosa and three-quarters goes somewhere else. That somewhere else is presumably into China. As regards this measure, it was introduced at the request of the opium dealers here. The thing is not altogether a sacrifice. They want to protect their interests as well.

His EXCELLENCY—In this question I think the better course now will be to put a specific amendment. If the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce has anything further to suggest I will put that to the Council also. The first amendment is, that after the word "shall" the words "in pursuance of any resolution of the Legislative Council" be inserted.

A vote was taken, and the amendment was carried unanimously.

His EXCELLENCY (to Hon. Mr. Hewett)—Can you suggest any amendment?

Hon. Mr. Hewett—No. In view of the discussion, I am quite prepared to accept the amendment on the understanding that we may have an opportunity to amend the Bill later on.

His EXCELLENCY—It is open to any member of this Council to bring forward a resolution at any time. There is no specific understanding.

On clause 2, The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg to move the deletion of this clause, which will mean that the Ordinances will come into operation on the 1st September. The opium merchants of this Colony have all had full notice of this Bill ever since the beginning of this month. In fact, before the August sale they were warned it was quite possible that this Bill would be proposed and that if they bought any opium at the sale held on the first Wednesday in August they ran the full risk of having it cut out. That notice was emphasized by this Bill being brought forward last Thursday. I suggest that no further notification is necessary and that the Bill may come into effect to-morrow.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded. Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—Sir, I think it is but fair that opium on the way should be allowed to be imported. It is only to see from the manifest whether the opium was shipped before the 1st September.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—The Bill does not affect that question at all. It does not take effect until it is passed.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—The Bill can come into operation and all Indian opium can come in just the same until a resolution is passed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—A resolution will be passed as soon as the Bill is passed.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—You mean today?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Yes.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—In that case after we have passed a resolution the Bill comes into effect and all opium on the way will be shut out.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Might I ask the hon. member to define what he means by "on the way"?

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—On the way from Singapore.

His EXCELLENCY—No opium can be on the way unless it was shipped last Thursday.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Does the hon. member appreciate the position of Singapore in this matter? It is the furthest port East to which opium can be brought on rapeseed, and there are generally very large amounts there waiting for orders from the Dutch Indies, China, and elsewhere.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—Why not have the Bill take effect from to-day? Whatever is on the way should not be debared from coming in.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—That can be discussed on the resolution.

His EXCELLENCY—The amendment is, that clause 4 be omitted.

This was agreed to.

On Council resuming.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg to report that the Bill has passed through Committee with various amendments, and I move that it be read a third time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg to move a resolution to the effect that it shall be notified in the next issue of the Gazette that the importation into this Colony of all kinds of raw Indian opium, except opium covered by export permits from the Government of India, to the effect that it is declared for shipment to or consumption in China, be illegal.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I second it. I suggest that the motion be treated as a motion of urgency.

His EXCELLENCY—A two-thirds majority of the Council is necessary under the Standing Orders to bring forward this resolution as a matter of urgency. Will those in favour vote for and those not in favour against.

The motion was carried unanimously.

His EXCELLENCY—Before we proceed with the resolution it has just occurred to me that the Bill was never formally passed. We pass the third reading and I now put the motion that the Bill pass.

The motion was carried unanimously.

His EXCELLENCY—I announce at the same time to the Council that I give my assent to the Bill. I will alter the terms of the resolution "That, subject to the provisions of section 2 of this Bill, it is hereby resolved, etc." That meant that the opium imported by the Opium Farmer will not be illegal under this Bill. Now the Bill having been passed and assented to and the resolution being under section 2, that will carry on the exemption to the Opium Farmer.

Hon. Mr. Pollock—That will be framed now as a resolution under the Ordinance?

His EXCELLENCY—Yes.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—With regard to the remarks made by the hon. Colonial Secretary, I quite realise that if the terms of this resolution are postponed it may permit a large quantity of opium lying at Singapore waiting for a market to be rushed in. I don't wish to protect that particular trade, but I do not admit that ample notice has been given to the merchants. The merchants were informed by the Government that day before the last sale. I think therefore we should stop the importation of the opium which has been lying at the Straits for perhaps a week or a fortnight or a month. We should not stop the bona fide shipments from Calcutta or Bombay, as the case may be, which were shipped before August 31st.

His EXCELLENCY—The Council will bear in mind that this Bill has been introduced at the request of the chief opium merchants of the Colony, so presumably they are not importing into the Colony opium against which they are protesting.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—Well, Sir, unfortunately they are. As long as the sales went on they had to go on buying to protect themselves. They would be glad indeed if the Government would stop the importation of unrefined Indian opium, but until this Bill was brought in they had to go on buying.

His EXCELLENCY—You yourself spoke to me and I told you I was prepared to take this course. You consulted with the merchants. Therefore they have had information for upwards of a month.

Hon. Mr. Hewett—I want to see them the day I saw you or the day afterwards. But they were still buying, as they did not know whether the Bill was coming forward this week or next month. Therefore at the last sales they had to buy.

His EXCELLENCY—I think their position is a little thin. After protesting against the importation of unrefined opium and asking us to introduce this Bill, they go on importing subsequent to the date on which they knew the Bill would be introduced.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—The sales at Calcutta take place on the first Wednesday in each month. Prior to the last sale three of the leading merchants came into my office and asked what the intentions of the Government were. I told them it was extremely probable that any opium they bought would be shut out. Now I have figures showing that of the 1,095 chests imported between 24th July and the 29th August 767 chests were imported by the gentlemen who came to see me.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai moved an amendment that this resolution is not to apply to any bona fide shipments of unrefined Indian opium shipped from Calcutta or Bombay by vessels sailing prior to the 30th August, 1911, and which are now on the high seas, but it is to apply to any opium which was landed in the Straits Settlements prior to the 31st August and has since been reshipped.

Hon. Mr. Hewett seconded.

On the suggestion of the Colonial Secretary the motion agreed to delete the second part of the amendment. It was further agreed that the date should be altered to August 21st.

Subsequently the resolution was adopted, an amendment by H.E. the Governor being added providing that the opium had not been landed at any port after shipment.

CROWN SOLICITOR'S ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to enable Joseph, Horsford Kemp, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to practise as Crown Solicitor in the Court and to provide for the payment of solicitor's costs in cases in which a salaried Crown Solicitor or Assistant Crown Solicitor acts as solicitor."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

His EXCELLENCY—Council will adjourn sine die.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding. The following vote was passed:

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three thousand Dollars (\$3,000) in aid of the Public Works, Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, and General Works.

A REMARKABLE NAVAL CONTRACT.

The Peking correspondent of the N.C. Daily News, writing on the 17th ult., said:—

One of the principal topics of conversation during the past week has been the conclusion of a contract for the construction of two destroyers for the Chinese Navy.

The circumstances in which this contract was made were, to say the least, peculiar. For weeks past, there have been rumours that contracts were about to be entered into for the construction of some kind of naval vessels.

One report said that the Navy Board desired to order another destroyer, another that negotiations were afoot for the construction of some cruisers. The Navy Board declared that any vessels were about to be ordered, and it seems to have done so in good faith. Suddenly, according to reliable reports, Prince Liang, Minister of the Navy, announced that he had decided to order two destroyers from the German firm of Schichau & Co. None of the technical staff appears to have been consulted in any way.

Of course, no contractor for men-of-war, British or foreign, would object to receiving an order of this kind, providing the price is reasonable, and payment will be forthcoming. But viewed from any aspect the principle of allowing the Minister of a highly technical department such as the Navy—in a matter of technical knowledge—to place orders entirely on his own account is deplorable, and doubtless it will be strongly condemned at the forthcoming session of the National Assembly. When such an incident becomes known one can hardly wonder at the growing opposition to the retention of members of the Imperial family in the Cabinet.

Experts say that destroyers of 450 tons and thirty-two knots cannot be built for £50,000, but that of course is a matter for the contractors who may quite justifiably have some ulterior motive in taking the contract at the figure.

"LEST WE FORGET"

Monday, August 14th, was the anniversary of the relief of the Levantines. It was celebrated by a dinner at the Peking Club, attended by eleven siege veterans. They were: Dr. E. Morrison (in the chair), the Rev. E. Norris (in the vice-chair), and Messrs. N. Morrison, J. Morrison, and J. Morrison.

Mr. Morrison (Chinese Secretary of the H. B. M. Legation, who acted as interpreter for General Gaseles on the march to Peking), J. R. Brierley (Agent-General of the Peking Syndicate at Tientsin), H. Porter (H. B. M. Vice-Consul at Tientsin), Veronard (late Second Secretary of the French Legation), and A. D. Brent (Assistant Manager of the Peking Bank).

It was hoped that Mr. P. Morrison (the Postmaster-General, Dr. W. A. P. Martin, the veteran Missionary, and Mr. S. Jarid, the French Bishop, would be able to be present, but they were unable, for various reasons, to attend. There were no speeches, the function being merely a friendly gathering of comrades in arms of eleven years ago.—N.C. Daily News.

MARKETS IN SOUTH CHINA.

(BY THE AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL GENERAL IN CANTON.)

The following trade review has been prepared to cover numerous enquiries received from business men in the United States:—

Automobiles.—There are no roads in this district suitable for automobile traffic and consequently no demand for motor cars.

Barrel Staves and Headings.—There is no demand in this district for foreign articles of this sort. What few barrels the Chinese require are made locally of native-grown material, and at a price which places them beyond the reach of American competition. The largest consumer of barrels in this immediate vicinity is the Kwangtung Government Cement Works on Honam Island, which turns out its own barrels at an average cost of 24 cents each.

Bean Oil.—The oil of the soy bean is not produced in this district as an article of commerce, if at all. The home of this bean is in Manchuria, and enquiries in regard to bean oil should be addressed to the American Consul at Nanking, or the American Consul-General at Mukden.

Bedsteads.—There are no foreign firms at Canton dealing in bedsteads, but there are Canton native stores which retail them. The bedsteads sold in these stores are either manufactured locally, or as in the case of metal bedsteads, imported from Hongkong. Cheap iron bedsteads, with brass trimmings, are in the greatest demand. The Chinese, except in a very few cases, still prefer their native beds.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is no demand among the Chinese in this district for foreign leather boots and shoes. The ordinary footwear of the Chinese consists of cloth shoes, most of which have more or less leather and paper in the soles made by Chinese according to the native fashions and sold at comparatively low prices. A considerable number of leather shoes have recently been turned out for the use of the new Army and the police. All of these shoes are made by hand labour. It has often been pointed out to American manufacturers that there is no reason why, by a proper study of materials and styles, they cannot meet the Chinese taste in this article, at prices below those for which the native hand-made boots and shoes can be sold; and that if properly worked there should be a good market among Chinese shoemakers for a simple shoe-stitching machine. The immense quantity of shoes of cloth, leather, and cloth and leather required by the Chinese, and the apparently fair profit to be derived from supplying shoes and shoe machines to this district have not been given the attention in the United States that they deserve.

Rubber boots and shoes are not made in China, and the local market has in consequence to be supplied from abroad. The number of pairs imported each year between 1903 and 1909 was as follows: 1903, 235,565; 1904, 255,772; 1905, 385,039; 1906, 478,126; 1907, 525,762; 1908, 104,797; and 1909, 67,094. Here again, by a proper study of the styles required by the Chinese, American manufacturers should be able to create for their products a profitable market. The demand for rubber boots and shoes is divided between the Chinese and the small foreign population of the district, while that for foreign leather boots and shoes is confined entirely to the latter.

There are no dealers in Canton handling foreign leather shoes, a small demand for which is supplied by the outfitters of Hongkong. The rubber shoes, etc., are handled by Chinese retailers dealing with connections in Hongkong, and having no direct relations with manufacturers or exporters abroad.

BUILDING MATERIAL.—There are two separate and distinct classes of building construction in China, each having its own architectural style, and requiring its own material, and a third or "hybrid" class, which combines and draws from the other two classes both in style of architecture and materials. The two distinct classes are the old Chinese and the modern foreign.

Foreign buildings on the Shamen are now being constructed much as they are in the United States, largely of steel and concrete, and the new Chinese factories, such as the Government Cement Works on Honam Island, are constructed of the same materials. There are, at the present time, two such buildings, both of considerable size, being erected on the Shamen, but the limited area of the island, now practically covered with buildings, offers little opportunity for future expansion in the building material.

Practically the only building in the future will be found when old buildings are replaced by new—a process not in vogue at Canton. In Chinese factories, mills, etc., requiring stability and permanency, there should be a growing market. The erection of such buildings in this district goes on apace, and is bound to increase steadily in the future. The principal roofings employed on such buildings have been, in the past, galvanized iron or earthen tiles of local make. During the last few years, however, patent roofings, such as "Malthoid" and "Ruberoid," have been introduced to a considerable extent.

CEMENT.—The steel used in building construction at Canton has come to some extent from the United States, but chiefly from Great Britain and Germany. In the future the output of the Havant, Iron and Steel Works and of other similar Chinese plants may be reckoned with here as elsewhere in China. The cement market in this district was, until last year, supplied by the Green Island Cement Works, the headquarters of which are in Hongkong, and the cement factories of Tientsin, Chihli Province, and in a small degree abroad. In 1908 the provincial Government opened a cement works on Honam Island, the product of which has now a torrid field, but owing to its inferior quality constitutes almost a negligible quantity. In 1910 the works were run at a considerable loss, and the Government is now trying to reorganize the factory on a purely mercantile or a mercantile and official basis. Other cement has been obtained from Tientsin. The price of Green Island cement is about 178 dollars per sack of 575 lb., and that of Honam cement about 222 dollars per sack of 400 lb. The cement and ceilings have been introduced to a considerable extent into building construction in this district, and the market for such will undoubtedly increase in the future. The great advantage of such ceilings and ceilings is that they effect a resistance to the white ant, the enemy of all wood-work in South China.

Timber and Hardware.—The timber employed in local buildings is largely of domestic production, although Oregon pine and Japanese and other Oriental woods have been imported for this purpose to some extent. In 1909, 5,655 cubic feet of hardwood planks, 2,205,499 square feet of softwood planks and 600 square feet of softwood planks—tongued and grooved—were imported at Canton. A number of wood preservatives have found a market in this district.

The nails, screws, hinges, locks, fastenings, etc., all come from abroad, to a considerable extent from the United States, but to a still greater extent from Japan and Europe.

Although Canton has an up-to-date waterworks, running water has not been taken by the houses on the Shamen to any extent. There is, therefore, practically no demand for interior water pipes, and for modern sanitary appliances. On the other hand, practically all the buildings on the Shamen and many of the buildings in Canton itself are supplied with electricity and afford a considerable and growing market for electrical apparatus. This apparatus in the past has been supplied principally from Europe, on account of the simple mechanism and low prices of the European makes.

WINDOW GLASS, PAINT, AND TILES.—The demand for window glass is considerable, the style of architecture in vogue for modern buildings at Canton giving plenty of window space. In 1909, 15,785 boxes of plate and 859 boxes of stained window glass were imported; 75 per cent. of the window glass brought into China comes from Belgium.

Both Chinese and foreign paints and Chinese lime wash are used, the home article predominating. In 1909 the importation of foreign paint at Canton amounted to 510,480 lb.

In 1909 only 62,817 foreign bricks and tiles were imported for the use of all Canton buildings, while the vast majority of the bricks and tiles were made in China itself. The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, the Chee Hui Cement Works, the Honam Cement Works, and many other concerns turn out all classes of bricks and tiles, ornamental and plain, and can easily supply the local market at low figures.

The ordinary Chinese building requires only wood, brick, and mortar, roofing tiles, and a small quantity of hardware, all of which are supplied locally. In the better-class Chinese houses glass is now replacing oil paper in the windows, and foreign nails, locks, etc., are finding a place. Cement and steel and foreign paints play no part in their construction.

The third class of building construction mentioned, which may be called the "hybrid" class, is employed in a large number of structures in and about Canton and throughout this district. These buildings are in favour with the foreign missionaries, and practically all of the missionary stations in this country are of this class. There are many styles, each of which requires its own proportion of foreign and Chinese material. Such buildings are usually constructed of Chinese wood and brick, lime washed, by Chinese contractors, but in foreign style and shape. Glass is used in the windows, foreign or Chinese paint on the interior, and the nails, locks, fastenings, etc., are foreign. Some of them immediately about Canton have electric light, but none of them up-to-date sanitary appliances.

Pearl Buttons.—Pearl buttons, as understood in the United States, are not manufactured in Canton and are not worn by the Chinese. The few pearl buttons worn by the foreign population of Canton are imported from abroad.

Carpet Sweepers and Vacuum Cleaners.—There would appear to be little prospect of creating an extensive market in Canton for these articles, inasmuch as woolen and other cloth carpets are unknown. In those houses in which polished hardwood floors do not obtain Canton matting is used.

Cinematograph Films.—There are no dealers in cinematograph films at Canton, and at present no playhouses in which such films are used. There is, however, one such playhouse in Macao (Portuguese settlement) and recently certain Chinese in Canton have suggested the opening of at least one such establishment here. It is probable that the Macao establishment secures its films through Hongkong, and that the establishments in Canton, if they ever become actualities, will do the same.

Concrete Piling.—The market in this district for reinforced concrete piling, for dock, trestle, and other work should be considerable. The greatest engineering difficulty which the railways in this province have to encounter is the bridging of the hundreds of waterways, ranging in size from mere creeks to rivers, which intersect this section of China. In the past the Chinese built their bridges of stone, but there is no good reason why they should not be induced to take up the use of concrete for such purposes, provided the laying-down cost of such material in China be not too great.

CONCRETE.—A large amount of bunding has been done at Canton, and it is probable that much more will be done in this district in the near future, in most of which concrete piling could probably be used with advantage. Again, in many places throughout this low-lying delta, heavy buildings, especially those containing machinery, must be built on piles. The plant of the Government cement works on Honam Island is no exception. There are at present two lines of railway running out of Canton now under construction, and a third line, connecting the city with Macao, will probably be constructed at an early date. All of these railways have to face the proposition of bridging a large number of waterways. This is especially so in the case of the projected Canton-Macao line. If the market were properly worked I cannot see why a large sale of reinforced piling should not be secured in connection with these projects.

Cotton Batting.—There would seem to be little chance of selling American cotton batting in this district as filling for bedsteads or comforters. The mercury in this province seldom, if ever, goes below 45 degrees, and such coverings are not required by the Chinese. In the latter regions of Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kwangsi the climate is much colder, but there the poverty of the people necessitates the use of cheap coverings. Padded cotton quilts or spreads, filled with native Tientsin or Indian cotton, suffice for the common people, while those who can afford better things are now taking to a medium-grade woolen blanket, imported from Europe.

Dental and Surgical Instruments, etc.—At present practically all the dental and surgical instruments and supplies in this district are secured from Hongkong, or, in the case of those required by hospitals, possibly to some extent direct from the manufacturers. There are a large number of missionary hospitals distributed throughout this district and some ninety or more foreign-trained Chinese physicians practicing Western medicine in Canton itself. There is also a number of native dentists practicing in Canton. The market for such goods, therefore, should not be inconsiderable and will probably continue steady in the future. American manufacturers wishing to secure sales in or about Canton should enter into communication with a certain drug firm here or with the hospitals.

Disinfectants.—There is a small but growing demand for disinfectants in Canton and the surrounding country. Several patent disinfectants are already sold on this market.

Drugs and Liquors.—There is a large and growing demand among the Chinese of Canton and of this consular district for foreign drugs and liquors. In order, however, to obtain ready sales for articles, the requirements of the market must be carefully studied.

INTIMATIONS

The Food Question

EVERYTHING

BEST:—

PROVISIONS,

WINES

AND

SPIRITS.

H. BUTTONJEE

& SON,

HONGKONG.

Chas. J. Gaupp

& Co.

Have Just Received a New

Selection of Goods from

MAPPIN & WEBB,

LONDON.

Comprising:—

SILVER CUPS,

PRESENTATION PLATE,

TEA SERVICES,

PRINCES' PLATE,

TABLE WARE,

CUTLERY,

FISH KNIVES and FORKS,

DRESSING CASES with

SILVER FITTINGS,

LEATHER HAND-BAGS,

and WALLETTS,

RAZORS,

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The Chinese have their own native wines, but cheaper brands of beer, brandy, a cham pagne are coming into favour with them. To date, the greater share of this trade has gone to Germany and Japan.

Embroideries and Laces.—Canton is the home of the best "now" Chinese silk embroideries, and has a large trade in Chinese embroidery designs. The Chinese embroidery shops have, however, no direct relations with foreign firms abroad, and orders for such goods should be placed with a commission house in Canton. There is a firm of French silk experts here. The manufacture of fine laces, on the other hand, is not a Canton industry.

Firearms and Bicycles.—The market for bicycles at Canton is nil, the irregular pavements and the narrowness of the streets in the city limit and the watchfulness of the roads in the country immediately about the city making their use practically impossible.

There is no sale among the Chinese for firearms, the importations of which by and

RUBBER SHARES.

SINGAPORE QUOTATIONS.

ON 18th AUGUST, 1911.

[Messrs. LYTAL AND EVATT'S LIST.]

Nom. Value.	Buyers.	Sellers.
24 Allagar	3a	356
24 Allagar Options	1a	167
24 Anglo-Java	5a9	5a9
1 Anglo-Johore	5a	7a
24 Anglo-Malay	15a9	16a10a x div.
24 Anglo-Sumatra	55a	68a9
1 Ayer Kuning	13a3	17a
1 Banteng	40a	47a6
24 Batak Malaka	18a10	28a1
21 Batu Caves	220a	235a
1 Batu Tiga	65a	70a
1 Beaufort Borneo	1a6	17a6
1 Bukit Kajang	35a	37a6
1 Bukit Lintang	63a9	70a
24 Bukit Mertajam	22a	26a
21 Bukit Rajah	22a5	240a x div.
24 Bukit Selangor	1a3	1a
21 Caray United	5a	10a x div.
1 Castrol	105a	116a3
24 Chersonese	21a1	35a
24 options	9	1a4
24 Chitral	1a	1a1 x div.
24 Cinday Oil	32a6	36a
24 Consolida	32a6	36a3
24 Consolidated Malay	15a11	16a6
1 Damansara	10a8	112a6
1 Dampit	12a	26a
24 Edinburg	7a10a	9a
24 Federal of Selangor	190a	210a
24 Galang Besar	3a3	4a6
21 Goleconda	70a	82a6
1 Golden Hope	75a	85a
24 Harpden	7a3	8a10a
1 Harpden	170a	187a6
24 Harwood	4a3	4a6
21 Highlands & Lowlands	77a6	82a3
1 Inoh Kinneth	180a	197a
24 Jasin	1a	1a2a
21 Johore R. Lands	6a	10a6 pm.
1 Jura	1a0	13a
24 Kampong Kwang	9a5	11a3
24 Kunming	2a6	3a pm.
24 Kapar Para	135a	146a3
1 Kapijalla	10a	12a x div.
21 Keping	11a3	125a x div.
24 Kota Tinggi	1a10	2a3
21 Kuala Lumpur	12a8	12a5
24 Labu (F.M.S.)	7a10a	8a6 x div.
21 London	60a	70a
1 Ledyard	55a	65a
1 12a6	20a	28a6 pm.
24 Linggi Oil	38a7a	40a10a
24 London Asiatic	9a6	10a
21 Lumut	8a9	12a pm.
1 Malacca 7 1/2 Pref.	160a	175a
1 12a6	165a9	181a3
24 Merliman	3a	3a4
24 options	1a	1a6
21 Mount Austin	26a3	31a
1 N.H.M.M.C. 16a 5 pl.	48a	60a pm.
24 Padang Jawa	2a3	2a8
24 Pataing	3a9	42a6
24 Polepat	3a3	4a1a
24 Perak	5a6	6a4a
21 Permas	18a9	22a
24 Port Dickson	9a6	11a pm.
1 Rombia Prof.	1a	1a
1 R. of Johore 15a pl.	25a	32a6
21 R. of Krian	2a8	2a10a
21 R. of Krian	2a8	2a10a
1 R. of Krian	2a8	2a10a
1 Sagg	200a	22a
1 Sapong	25a	27a
1 Seaford	88a9	9a9
24 Selangor	3a	4a9
21 Selayan 18a pl.	35a	42a6
24 Sengat	3a	4a
21 Seremban	70a	80a
1 Shoford	48a	56a3
1 Siam	27a	3a
24 Singapore Para	5a3	5a4
24 Straits S. Borneo	90a	102a6
24 Sumatra Para	7a10a	8a8
21 Sungai Chohi	60a	71a3
24 Sungai Kapar	9a7a	1a6
21 Sungai Krian Prof.	2a	2a6a
1 Sungai Salak	61a3	71a3
1 Sungai Way	95a	101a3
1 Tanjong Malin 12a5 pl.	1a	1a
1 Tanjong Prof.	1a	1a
1 Tebrau	48a9	54a
21 Tembeling	88a	97a
1 United Serdang	87a6	95a
1 United S. Borneo	22a	25a
24 United Sumatra	6a7a	7a6
24 United Tembeling 1a3 pl.	1a	1a
24 Val d'Or	1a10	2a3
24 Villavieja	27a	28a x div.
24 Yung Song	7a3	9a6
1 Aor Gajah	81a0	150
1 Ayer Hitam	34a0	36a0
1 Ayer Kuning	0a50	0a70
1 Ayer Molek	1a62	1a67
1 Ayer Panas	3a70	3a80
1 Bolkovine	8a25	8a50
1 Bukit Timah	8a00	10a00
10 Changkat Serdang	4a50	4a60
10 Chong, 8a pl.	2a3	3a00 pm.
21 Duff	27a	3a25
21 Glenelg	1a25	1a30
5 Haytor	6a30	7a25
10 Henrietta, 8a pl.	1a00	1a10
10 Indragiri	5a00	6a01
1 Jasin	0a22	0a25
5 Kelanok, 8a pl.	3a00	3a25
5 Kumpas	2a40	2a50
5 Lomas	1a09	1a35
1 Malaka Pinda	0a47	0a52
2 Malakoff	1a30	1a40
5 Manik, 3a50 pl.	0a50	0a5a pm.
5 Merzui	0a85	0a105
2 New Serondab	1a90	2a10
5 New Singapore	5a20	5a30
1 Nyalas	0a27a	0a30
5 Pajam	8a50	9a00
1 Pataing	1a10	1a15
10 Pegoh	27a5	29a0
10 Pulau Bulang, 2a50 pl.	0a35	0a45
1 Panggor	8a50	9a75
5 Radella	18a00	18a50
2 Sandycroft	9a75	10a00 x div.
2 Singapore & Johore	0a70	0a85
2 Sungai Bagau	0a70	0a85
1 St. Helena	0a50	0a60
1 Tambak	0a50	0a60
5 Teluk Anson	4a00	4a25
2 Trafalgar	0a70	0a80
1 Ulu Pandan	0a50	0a55
1 United Malacca	0a50	0a55
1 United Siam	1a10	1a15
Re. 50 Jebong	\$112.50	120.00 x div.

WORK OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

ENORMOUS GROWTH OF WEALTH.

Mr. F. Huth Jackson, President of the Institute of Bankers in 1909-10 and Director of the Bank of England, gave an address on the subject of "The Bank of England" at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, recently in connection with the fifth international course of lectures on commercial expansion. He said the original charter of Corporation of the Bank of England was granted in 1694, but it has been universally recognised that the real history of the Bank as it is to-day dated from the Bank Charter Act of 1844, which was introduced and carried at the instance of Sir Robert Peel. The main criticisms made nowadays against the Bank Act were two. It was first of all maintained that the gold reserve of the Bank was too small considering the enormous amount of banking deposits of the country. It was suggested, therefore, that the fiduciary issue should be gradually reduced and replaced by gold. It would undoubtedly be a more satisfactory state of affairs if the whole of our note issue were based on gold, but who was to pay for this? It would cost at least three per cent. per annum on the amount in issue, or £55,000 a year. The fact was that nowadays the circulating medium in this country was not bank notes but cheques. The best illustration of this was the Bankers' Clearing House Returns. The average daily clearings had risen from eleven millions in 1863 to forty-eight millions in 1910. On the other hand the average note circulation in 1868 was 24 millions, whilst in 1910 it was 29 millions, and this in spite of the enormous increase in the interval. The affairs of the Bank of England were directed by a Governor and Deputy Governor elected from amongst the directors, of whom there were twenty-four, in addition to the two officials named, who were chosen from amongst the partners in leading merchant and mercantile banking firms in the City. The clerical staff of the Bank was about 1,060, of whom about 840 were at the head office, the remainder being stationed at the various branches. With regard to the work done by the Bank, first and foremost it was the Bank of the Government. The Bank allowed no interest on Government or other balances. Although the Government balance was high it could hardly be maintained that the Government account was of much material advantage to the Bank, but, of course, the prestige of being the Government banker was very great and valuable.

BANK NOTE ISSUE.
The most important function of the Bank of England was the exclusive, or practically exclusive, right of note issue. It was often remarked that they rarely if ever saw a dirty Bank of England note. This was due to the fact that the Bank never re-issued a bank note. Even if they were to go into the Bank and demand a £5 note for five sovereigns, and were then to walk across the floor and exchange the note for gold, that note would be destroyed. The Bank had adopted this principle not in the interests of cleanliness but in the interest of security; as they found that by this practice, expensive though it might be, they avoided and the public avoided many of the risks of forgery. The Bank issued notes in denominations of £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and £1,000. Of these by far the greater proportion was in £5 notes, and the proportion was always increasing. What was the most important function of the Bank of England and was its position as provider of the emergency currency of the country. As he had already said, the currency of this country was no longer bank notes, or even gold, but cheques. These cheques are issued against credit balances with the various banks on which the cheques are drawn, and at times the banks find that the amount of the cheques drawn, especially when dividends are being paid, would bring the amount of their item of "Cash in hand" at the Bank of England, dangerously low. It was not a question of actual cash, as most of these cheques and dividend warrants were paid through the clearing. The object of the bank, therefore, was not to replenish their tills but to replenish their balances with the Bank of England. They, all of them, had large amounts of money lent out on the Money Market at call. These they proceeded simultaneously to call in. The borrowers found that the money that one bank "calls" could not be obtained from any other bank and they were therefore, compelled to go to the one remaining source of supply, the Bank of England. They borrowed there practically the same amount as the bankers had called from them. No actual money passed; the whole thing was done by transfer at the Bank of England.

ON SALE.
MAIL TABLES
FOR 1911.
Shows the dates of departure of the Mail to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival as well as their destinations, of the dates of return Mails.
Mounted on Card 30 Cents.
On Paper 20
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ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR
日歷英中年十五
FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE TO THE 60TH YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE.
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CASES SPECIALLY DESIGNED

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Very handsome Lady's Dressing Case, made of Moss-Green Morocco, size 18 x 13 x 7 1/2 in., with Two Double-Action Locks, lined Silk. The fittings finest quality Solid Silver with Empire Reeded Borders.

CONTENTS:		
2 Hair Brushes,	1 Comb,	Leather Writing Case,
1 Hat and Cloth Brush,	7 Bottles,	Leather Jewel Case,
1 Hand Mirror,	1 Powder Jar,	Leather Hat-pin Case,
1 Button Hook,	1 Flask,	Leather Card Case,
1 Shoe Lift,	Instrument Board,	Leather Purse.
Complete with Mackintosh Cover	...	£25 0 0
With plain Silver Fittings	...	£21 0 0
Crocodile Case	...	£4 0 0 extra.
Carriage, Insurance and Delivery Charges		£1 extra.
<p>Purchasers residing abroad have the advantage of being supplied direct from an immense London stock at manufacturers' net cash prices</p>		

Complete with Mackintosh Cover	£25 0 0
With plain Silver Fittings	£21 0 0
Crocodile Case	£4 0 0 extra.
Carriage, Insurance and Delivery Charges	£1 extra.

Purchasers residing abroad have the advantage of being supplied direct from an immense London stock at manufacturers' net cash prices.

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS

ON 16th AUGUST, 1911.

[J. P. Bisset & Co.'s List.]

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Banks.		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$910, buyers
National of China	20	\$80, sales
Russo-Chinese	1187 1/2	Ts. —
Insurance.		
Union Society China	\$100	\$825, buyers
North-China	45	Ts. 167 1/2, sellers
Yangtze Assoc.	\$60	\$215, buyers
Canton	\$50	\$210
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$335, buyers
China Fire	\$25	\$122, buyers
Shipping.		
Indo-China	25	Ts. 48, sales & b.
Shell Trans.	21	2440
& Trading	210	211.00, non.
Shanghai Tug & Lighter	250	Ts. 40, sellers
Kochien Transport		
ation & Tow-Boat	T50	Ts. 30, sellers
Docks & Wharves.		
Shanghai Dock & Eng.	T100	Ts. 51, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	Ts. 57, sellers
S. & K. Wharf	T100	Ts. 90
H. K. Wharf W. & G.	\$50	\$50
Yangtze	T100	Ts. 130
Mining.		
Ranch-Australian	21	\$2
Chinese Eng. & Min.	21	Ts. 14, sales
Land.		
Shanghai Investment	T50	Ts. 99, buyers
Hong Investment	\$100	\$98, buyers
Humphreys' Estate	T10	\$8, buyers
Weiheir	T10	Ts. 41, sales
China	T50	Ts. 50, non.
Anglo-French	T100	Ts. 92, buyers
Plantations.		
Alma Estates, Ltd.	21	Ts. 7, sales
Ayer's Rubber	T7 1/2	Ts. 9
Pacific Co., Ltd.	T10	Ts. 12
Chompelad	T10	Ts. 12, sellers
Dominion Rubbers	T10	Ts. 12, sellers
Kalumpung Rubber	T10	Ts. 12, sellers
K. Java Rubber, Ltd.	T5	Ts. 4, buyers
Sensawang Rubber	T5	Ts. 20, sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra	T20	Ts. 95, sales
Tobacco	21	Ts. 12 1/2
T. B. & T. Estate Co.	21	Ts. 12 1/2
Cottons, etc.		
International	T60	Ts. 96, sales
Leau Kung Mow	T10	Ts. 43, sales
Soy Chees	T50	Ts. 23, buyers
Shanghai Cotton	T50	Ts. 54
Eastern Fibre	210	Ts. —
Industrial.		
A. Butler Cement	T50	Ts. 23, buyers
Anglo-Ind. Brewery	T100	\$72, sales
China Flour Mill	T50	Ts. 21, buyers
China-I.M. & Ex.		
Lambert	T100	Ts. 75, sales
C. Sugar Refining	T100	\$141, buyers
Green Is. Cement	\$10	\$4, buyers
Mactschappi, & Co.	\$10	\$40
in Langkat	\$10	\$40
Major Brothers	\$10	\$40
Scharf's Oil & Bone	T50	Ts. 23, sellers
Mills, Ltd.	T50	Ts. 10, sellers
Shanghai Electric	210	Ts. 51, buyers
Construction	210	Ts. 51, buyers
Shanghai Gas	210	Ts. 51, buyers
Shanghai Ice	210	Ts. 51, buyers
Shanghai Paper	210	Ts. 51, buyers
Shanghai Waterworks	210	Ts. 51, buyers
Stores.		
Hall & Holtz	\$20	\$18, sellers
J. Lowellyn	\$20	\$55, sales
A. S. Watson & Co.	\$10	\$52, buyers
Central Foundry	\$10	\$50, sellers
S. Moutrie & Co.	\$10	\$50, sellers
Weeks & Co.	\$10	\$50, sellers
Lane, Crawford & Co.	\$10	\$50, sellers
Dunning & Co.	\$10	\$50, sellers
Hotels.		
Astor House Hotel	\$20	\$11, sales
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$20	Ts. 4, sellers
Hotel des Colonies	T12.50	Ts. 4, sellers

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH

BRITISH

Alcority, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 2,900 i.h.p., Comdr. A. Lowndes, Weihaiwei.

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,560 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddle, Weihaiwei.

Atlas, admiralty tug, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p., Master S. West, Hongkong.

Bramble, gunboat 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Washington, Shanghai.

Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Barker, Yangtze.

Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400. T.D., Comdr. H. Lynes, Hongkong.

Cherub, water tank and tug, 590 tons, i.h.p. 340. Master W. Smith, Hongkong.

Cllo, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400. Comdr. H. R. Veale, Hongkong.

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. H. S. Monroe, Weihaiwei.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,560 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain J. Nicholas, en route to Colombo.

Gandy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford, Hongkong.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford, Hongkong.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. B. R. Blackwood, Weihaiwei.

Kent, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. S. St. J. Farguhar, Weihaiwei.

Kinsale, river gunboat, 615 tons, i.h.p. 1,200. Lieut. Comdr. R. J. B. Lynes, Shanghai.

Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 i.h.p., Comdr. B. O. M. Deser, Sandakan.

Minotaur, armoured cruiser (flagship), Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winkles, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., 14,600 tons, i.h.p. 27,000. Capt. G. O. Cayley, Weihaiwei.

Monmouth, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p. 22,000, Captain L. E. Power, M.V.O., Weihaiwei.

Moorea, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 800, Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Leith, West River.

Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, 4,800 tons, turbine, 6,000 h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. P. E. Hunt, D.S.O., Weihaiwei.

Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Claude Hillierden-Woodward, R.N., Yangtze.

Other, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns, 5,500 i.h.p., Comdr. Lambie, Weihaiwei.

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Comdr. A. O. Douglas, West River.

Rosario, depot ship for submarines, 950 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, Lt. Comdr. N. E. Archdale, Hongkong.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. J. Southby, West River.

Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Maurice B. Leslie, Yangtze.

Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p. 6,000, Gunner E. J. Trill, R.N., Hongkong.

Tamar, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns, 5,500 h.p., Lt. Comdr. N. E. Archdale, Hongkong.

Test, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 800 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Buchanan, Yangtze.

Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. B. R. Blackwood, Shanghai.

Virago, torpedo boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p. 6,000, Lieut. Comdr. Harold D. Adair, Hall, Weihaiwei.

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Hanzook, Singapore.

Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 6 guns, 5,500 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, Weihaiwei.

Widgeon, gunboat 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Comdr. M. H. Widdling, Yangtze.

Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. R. Brooke, Yangtze.

Yolkar, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock, Yangtze.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJITAROEM	JAVA	First half of Sept.	JAPAN	First half of Sept.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	First half of Sept.
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Sept.
TJIMAHU	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	JAVA	Second half of Sept.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.	JAVA	Second half of Sept.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.	JAVA	Second half of Sept.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Oct.	SHANGHAI	First half of Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor,
Hongkong, 28th August, 1911.

Telephone No. 375.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC
CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILINGS.
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS "KEDDO" About 20th Sept.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MANILA "CANTON" About 17th October.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

TELEPHONE No. 171.

OLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA AGENTS, AKTIEBOLAG.
46 YORK BUILDINGS TOP FLOOR.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO

VANCOUVER, B.C. SEATTLE &
PORTLAND (Or.).

VIA

SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To Sail on or About
SUVERIC	11,000	P. S. Cowley	5th September.
KUMERIC	11,000	G. B. McGill	3rd October.
LUERIC	11,000	J. Mathie	25th October.
HERCULES	7,000	R. Wilhelmsen	10th November.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

Calling at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient inducement offers.

The BANK LINE Steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to America and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

King's Building, Praya Central.

TELEPHONE No. 780.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM HONGKONG
16th September.FROM COLOMBO
5th October.

For Rates and Further Information, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
(MANAGING AGENTS).

CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO RIVER PLATE.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS SERVICE PROVIDE THE QUICKEST TRANSIT FROM THE ORIENT TO THE ARGENTINE.

Cargo carried on Through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to RIVER PLATE Ports transhipping to CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE Steamers at CALCUTTA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM HONGKONG:

Frequent Sailings

FROM CALCUTTA:

(End August.

(End September.

For Rates of Freight and Further Particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

TO

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. "DUNERIC" ... 3,000 tons ... to be despatched End December.

S.S. "KATANGA" ... 5,600 tons ... to follow.

And regularly thereafter.

For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1911.

[1075-1173]

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Oct., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 25th Nov., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 12th Jan., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th Jan., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "MANCHURIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, 8th September, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application. To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Ports: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Ports: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA 10,200 Tons FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.
PERSIA 9,000 Tons FRIDAY, 20th Oct., at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA—FIRST CLASS.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.
FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £43.
via New York " " " £45.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO " " " £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports for further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

TONKIN

in 53 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG" Capt. E. de Catalano.

(1ST AND 2ND CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for

KWANG CHOW WANG AND HAIPHONG,

on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Sept., 1911, at 9 A.M.

For Passage and Freight apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. F. H. Adams	Mr. E. V. Mitchellmore
Miss Anderson	Mrs. Morris
Mr. J. W. Bicknell	Mr. V. North
Mr. H. B. Caldwell	Mr. V. Oettinger
Mr. E. C. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Palmer
Mr. & Mrs. Davis Brown	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Palmer
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Mr. H. C. Colburn	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Palmer
Mr. P. Coyne	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Palmer
Mr. N. E. Davidson	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Palmer
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Capt. J. J. Hornbrook	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Palmer
Dr. Spencer Hough	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Palmer
Capt. R. James	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Palmer
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Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Katz	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Palmer
Mr. J. H. Watterton	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Palmer
Dr. O. Marriott	Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Palmer
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and son	Dr. Scamit
Mr. Dymack	Mr. E. H. Shaw
Mr. P. W. Cox	Mr. E. Smith
Mr. R. H. W. G. Moore	Capt. & Mrs. Stewart
Miss M. Gains	and children
Mr. A. Harper	Mr. & Mrs. V. mon
Dr. K. John	Mr. A. G. Waite
Mr. John Lennox	Mr. & Mrs. H. M.
Miss Lewis	Mr. Wheeler
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Mr. E. Arndt	and child
Mr. & Mrs. Ansell	Mr. E. J. M. M. M. M.
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Dr. & Mrs. G. D. R.	Sir Francis Pigott
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Mr. J. Graham	Mr. E. D. Stewart
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Harvey	Mr. B. W. W.
Dr. Hobson	Mr. Whyte
Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Lamont	Mr. W. W. W.
and children	Mr. J. W. Wilson

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG

FOR

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the

English Mails from the Year of the Closing

of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of

Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1909;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD

LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),

and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 Cash.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or

Local Bookellers.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT
ABROW, British str., 2,971, C. McIvor, 24th August—New York 2nd May, Petroleum—Standard Oil Co.		
CHONGSHING, British str., 1,259, V. Liddell, 21st Aug.—Tientsin and Ports 13th Aug.		
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
CHINA, American str., 3,186, Emory Rice, 22nd August—San Francisco 26th July, Mails and General—P. M. S. N. Co.		
CHINHUA, British str., 1,349, Benson, 29th August—Shanghai 24th August, Mails and General—Butterfield & Swire.		
CHITREING, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney, 25th August—Tientsin 20th Aug., General—Chinese.		
CHOWTAT, German str., 1,115, W. Reber, 24th August—Pulo Laut, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.		
DRUFAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bins, 17th August—Bangkok 9th and Swatow 16th August, General—Kin Tay Loong.		
EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, E. Bootham, 24th August—Vancouver, B.C., 2nd August, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.		
FOOKING, British str., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 30th August—Mojil 23rd August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
GERMANIA, German str., 1,704, Frandsen, 28th August—Hongay 26th August, Coal—Jensen & Co.		
GERMANIA, German str., 600, C. Sørensen, 30th August—Sydney via Islands 15th Feb., Copra—Simonsen & Co.		
HEBERNE, German str., 762, H. Bendixen, 30th August—Tientsin and Hailow 29th August, General—Jensen & Co.		
HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Cornelissen, 30th August—Haiphong 28th Aug., Rice and General—A. R. Marty.		
KURICHOV, British str., 1,215, E. Forsyth, 30th August—Tientsin 22nd August, General—Butterfield & Swire.		
KWANTAH, Chinese str., 1,536, Stewart, 27th August—Shanghai 24th Aug., General—C. M. S. N. Co.		
LUCCINA, British str., 2,072, A. L. French, 28th August—Palaenang, Bulk oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.		
LYEMCOON, German str., 1,336, F. F. Pilgrim, 23rd August—Saigon 19th Aug., General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.		
MANCHURIA, American str., 2,750, A. Dixon, 28th August—San Francisco 2nd August, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.		
MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., 952, T. Potter, 29th August—Swatow 23rd August—Jensen & Co.		
NAM SANG, British str., 2,591, G. M. B. Lake, 30th August—Calcutta and Singapore 24th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
PONTOON, German str., 993, W. Botsch, 27th August—Bangkok 18th August, Rice and Teakwood—Butterfield & Swire.		
QUARTAL, German str., 1,824, J. Danielson, 23rd August—Saigon 15th August, Sugar—Sender, Wieler & Co.		
RYGJA, Norwegian str., 3,807, E. Meyer, 22nd August—Portland 20th July, Flour and Lumber—P. & A. S. N. Co.		
SEATTLE MARU, Jap. str., 6,182, T. Saito, 28th August—Manila 26th August, Flour, Soda, Plums, Fishers Mill, &c.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.		
SZECHUEN, British str., 1,142, E. L. Jones, 21st August—Wakamatsu 16th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.		
TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,142, Kawasaki, 27th August—Nagasaki 21st August—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.		
YUENANG, British str., 1,123, P. H. Rolfe, 29th August—Manila 26th Aug., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		

SAILING VESSELS.

ECLIPSE, 4-masted barque, 2,995, Jan. White, 12th May—New York 20th June
Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. str. Canada Maru, which left Hongkong on the 25th July, arrived at Tacoma on the 22nd ult. Silk ex this steamer was delivered in New York on the 23rd ult. The str. Capri left Singapore for this port on the 30th ult., and may be expected here at or about the 6th instant.

報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN P O
(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best

Advertising medium among the

Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

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FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,

and for

PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS,

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per

annum. Postage \$2 to any part

of the World.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 31st at 11.55 p.m.—The barometer has fallen rapidly at Meiseo Sima, the typhoon

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 2nd Sept.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON and ANTWERP	SOCOTRA	About 6th Sept.	Freight only.
VIA SINGAPORE, PE.	Capt. G. J. Goldwell	About 6th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	SAIDINIA	20th Sept.	Passage.
and MARSEILLES	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	PALMA	About 7th Sept.	Freight only.
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. W. A. Clark, R.N.R.		
	ASSAYE	About 14th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 28th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. H. S. Bradshaw, R.N.R.		

For Further Particulars apply to:

E. A. HEWETT,

Hongkong, 1st September, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO	KUICHOW	On 2nd Sept., 4 P.M.
and TIENTSIN	ANHUI	On 2nd Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SUNGKIANG	On 5th Sept., 8 A.M.
HONGHAI and HAIPHONG	TEAN	On 5th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU, and ILOILO	CHENAN	On 7th Sept., 4 P.M.
BRANIGALL	NANCHANG	On 9th Sept., 4 P.M.
CHIEFOO and NEWCHOWANG	KAIFONG	On 12th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU, and ILOILO	KAIFONG	On 12th Sept., 4 P.M.

SS. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU" AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING." Saloon accommodation Ample. Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. The SUNDAY N.P.—Passengers must embark before Midnight on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES: SINGLE \$45 RETURN \$75. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS. [10]

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW & CHEFOO	CHIPSING	Friday, 1st Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSAUNG	Friday, 1st Sept., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Saturday, 2nd Sept., Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 2nd Sept., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Tuesday, 5th Sept., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	Wednesday, 6th Sept., Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 9th Sept., 2 P.M.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Monday, 18th Sept., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUMSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yantze, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad, Daitu, Simporna, Traco, Jember, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4. For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS. [15]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES.

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMEWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	
S.S. SUEVIA	6th Sept.
S.S. SENEAMBIA	20th Sept.
S.S. DAYTONA	6th Oct.
S.S. ARADIA	18th Oct.
S.S. SLAVONIA	3rd Nov.
S.S. SCANDIA	16th Nov.
S.S. SPEZIA	2nd Dec.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office. [12]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS

CAPTAIN

LEAVING.

"HAIYANG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

"HAICHING" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... TUESDAY, 5th Sept., at 1 P.M.

"HAITAN" ... Capt. J. S. Roach ... FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.

During the Month of August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Fochow.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LARPAK & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS. [9]

Hongkong, 30th August, 1911.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, 15th Sept., at Noon.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, 6th Oct., at Noon.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	21,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, 3rd Nov., at Noon.

† Triple Screw, turbine engines. † Twin Screws. All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, CHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO.) The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING
BUYO MARU	10,500	SATURDAY, 14th October, at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th December, at Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,500	TUESDAY, 18th February, at Noon.

THE Steamer "BUYO MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 14th October, at Noon.

FARES FROM HONGKONG: £71.10.0. To VALPARAISO Yon 570.00.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:

TO EUROPEAN PORTS.—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN and UNITED STATES PORTS.—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL PORTS.—Missionaries and their families. (These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU," "CHIYO MARU" and "SHINYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw. Record Speed 21 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports. For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	On 9th Sept., 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	On 20th Sept., 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

PHILIPPINES S.S. Co. [13]

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 6th Sept., at 11 A.M.
VIA KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	1,182	TUESDAY, 3rd Oct., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"MEXICO MARU"	6,064	SATURDAY, 16th Sept., at 11 A.M.
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CANADA MARU"	6,064	TUESDAY, 17th Oct., at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 3rd Sept., at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 5th Sept., at 10 A.M.

During the month of August, Return Tickets to Fochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rates of—

1ST CLASS \$45.50 2ND CLASS \$29.90.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROL, MANAGER

772-7781

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,

BANKERS, & CO.

Head Office for the Far East:— 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-5, FOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.

756

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1912.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, & C.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due LONDON (1 day later)
ASSAYE	February 3	MANUVA	March 2	March 3
HIMALAYA	February 17	MAGDONIA	March 16	March 22
DELHI	March 2	MORFA	March 30	April 5
INDIA	March 16	Through Steamer	April 13	April 19
DEVANHA	March 30	MOLDAVIA	April 27	May 3
DELTA	April 13	MALLOJA	May 11	May 17
ASSAYE	April 27	MONGOLIA	May 25	May 31
DELHI	May 11	MALWA	June 8	June 14

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, with exception of s.s. "INDIA" and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE, £106.14 RETURN. 2nd £48.8 2nd £72.12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
NYANZA	February 7	March 22
NILE	February 14	March 19
NUBIA	March 6	May 17
SUMATRA	March 17	May 31
NAMUR	March 30	June 14
PALAWAN	April 10	June 29
BORNEO	April 25	July 12
SYRIA	May 6	July 27
NORIE	May 20	August 10

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st SALOON £55.0 SINGLE, £82.10 RETURN. 2nd £38.10 £57.4

For further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

[1085]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	TANGO MARU	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept., at Daylight.
	KAMO MARU	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept., at Daylight.
	AKI MARU	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU	7,000	SATURDAY, 9th Sept., from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	STAMBA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 10th Oct., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU	5,600	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BINGO MARU	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	9,000	THURSDAY, 14th Sept., at A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	HAKATA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 5th Sept.

Omitting Keelung and Shimizu. Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. Carries Deck Passengers. 1 Cargo only.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN

KOBE AND CALCUTTA.

Regular Service (once in every 18 days)

From KOBE to CALCUTTA, CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

The First Steamer to sail from Hongkong:—

"JINSEN MARU" TONS 3,782, ON SEPTEMBER 26th.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return, Kobe Return, Moji Return, Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steam

PET. WILH. KROMMES ELBERFELD.

SILK RIBBONS,
IMITATION SILK RIBBONS.

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HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. No. 960.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1911.

C. G. BODEN & SOHNE,

GROSSROHRSDORF, i/sa,

BRACES

AND

BELTS.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. No. 960.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1911.

Hoehl Extra Dry
gout americain

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1911.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Arcadia*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

FOR	PER	DATE
Haiphong	Holone	Friday, 1st, 8:00 A.M.
Holow and Pakhoi	Michael Jensen	Friday, 1st, 8:00 A.M.
Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin	Chipsing	Friday, 1st, 10:00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Carmarthenshire	Friday, 1st, 10:00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Nansang	Friday, 1st, 10:00 A.M.
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo), Thursday, Island, Cooatowa, Calcutta, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Dunedin, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Yagata Maru	Friday, 1st, 10:00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE	China	Friday, 1st, 11:00 A.M. Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:15 A.M. Kowloon Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 9:30 A.M. No late fee. ... Noon Letters ... Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Friday, 1st, Noon
Shanghai and Kobe	Bombay Maru	Friday, 1st, Noon
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 1st, 1:15 P.M.
Haiphong	Hongkong	Saturday, 2nd, 9:00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Boohang	Saturday, 2nd, 10:00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via TATICORN, (Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the pillar-boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel Mail will be closed to- day at 5 P.M.	Arcadia	Saturday, 2nd, 10:00 A.M. Printed Matter and Sam- ples ... 10:00 A.M. Registration ... 10:15 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:45 A.M.) Kowloon Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 9:30 A.M. No late fee ... 11:00 A.M. Letters ... 11:00 A.M.
Manila	Yuenang	Saturday, 2nd, 1:00 P.M.
(Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)	Sui Tai	Saturday, 2nd, 1:15 P.M.
Macao	Kwaichoe	Saturday, 2nd, 3:00 P.M.
Swatow, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Empress of India	Saturday, 2nd, 3:00 P.M. Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 3:00 P.M. Printed Matter and Sam- ples ... 4:00 P.M. Registration ... 3:15 P.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 4:00 P.M.) Letters ... 5:00 P.M.
Shanghai,	Anhui	Saturday, 2nd, 5:00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Daijin Maru	Sunday, 3rd, 9:00 A.M.
Holow and Haiphong	Sungkiang	Monday, 4th, 5:00 P.M.
Samsung and Sourabaya	Quarta	Tuesday, 5th, 11:00 A.M.
Shanghai	Huagang	Tuesday, 5th, 11:00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Tuesday, 5th, Noon
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	Tuesday, 5th, 3:00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kamsang	Tuesday, 5th, 10:00 A.M.
Koehing, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Seattle Maru	Wednesday, 6th, 10:00 A.M. Wednesday, 6th, Printed Matter and Sam- ples ... 10:00 A.M. Registration ... 10:00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:45 A.M.) Kowloon Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 9:30 A.M. No late fee ... 11:00 A.M. Letters ... 11:00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via TATICORN	Prins Ludwig	Wednesday, 6th, 2:00 P.M.
(Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		Thursday, 7th, 3:00 P.M. Friday, 8th, Noon
Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Tacoma, Van- couver and Seattle	Bellerophon	Wednesday, 6th, 2:00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chenan	Thursday, 7th, 3:00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 8th, Noon
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo), Angaur, Yap, Friedrichs- helmshafen, Rabaul, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Mel- bourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Coblene	Friday, 8th, 5:00 P.M.
(Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)	Loongang	Saturday, 9th, 1:00 P.M.
Chefoo and Newchwang	Nanshang	Saturday, 9th, 3:00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Rubi	Saturday, 9th, 3:00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Copri	Monday, 11th, 11:00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Kafong	Tuesday, 12th, 3:00 P.M.
Malakan	Mausang	Monday, 18th, 11:00 A.M.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 31st.

ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Credite, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight	1/10
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	226
Credite, at 4 months' sight	230
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	183 1/2
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4 1/2
Credite, at 60 days' sight	4 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank, on demand	134
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank, on demand	134
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	75 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	76
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Pesos	87 1/2
ON MANILA—	
On demand	76 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	10 1/2
ON HATPHONG—	
On demand	14 1/2
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	84 1/2
ON HONGKONG—	
On demand	84 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$57.80
BANK SILVER, per oz.	\$24.1
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese, 20 cents pieces	\$5.80 discount
Chinese, 10 "	\$5.48 "
Hongkong, 20 "	\$5.12 "
Hongkong, 10 "	\$5.80 "

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, August 31st, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$887 1/2, sales
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$85 10, sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$10 1/2, sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$1.55, buyers
COTTON MILLS—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 87.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 42 1/2.
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	5,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 61.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 23.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$2 1/2, sales
DOCKERS AND WHARVES—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$49, buyers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$51 1/2
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	all	\$8, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 60
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$3.90
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$2.00
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50 1/2	all	\$118, buyers
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	18,000	P. 10	all	\$71, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	15,000	\$25	all	\$11
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$170, buyers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$6 1/2, buyers
INSURANCES—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$205, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$126, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$55.33	\$25	\$105, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$360, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 160, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$815, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$215, @ Ex 73.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$100, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$27 1/2, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 90 1/2
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$45, buyers
MINING—				
Societe Francaise des Charbons du Tonkin	16,000	P. 250	all	\$700.
Bath Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2 1/2, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$1.00
RAFFINERIES—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$147, buyers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$25	all	\$36, sales
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	30,000	\$50	all	\$10, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	all	\$23 1/2, sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$66
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	all	\$25 17.6
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	75 1/2, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$26 1/2
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$5	all	\$5
STORES AND DISPENSARIES—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$4, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$2, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$6
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$4 \$10.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fiders	\$10	all	\$300.
RUBBER—				
Para Rubber in London	50,000	\$10	all	\$6 1/2, buyers
Loans.				
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.
			VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.	

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

AND IMPORTERS.

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Bouton Rouge
and **Felucca**



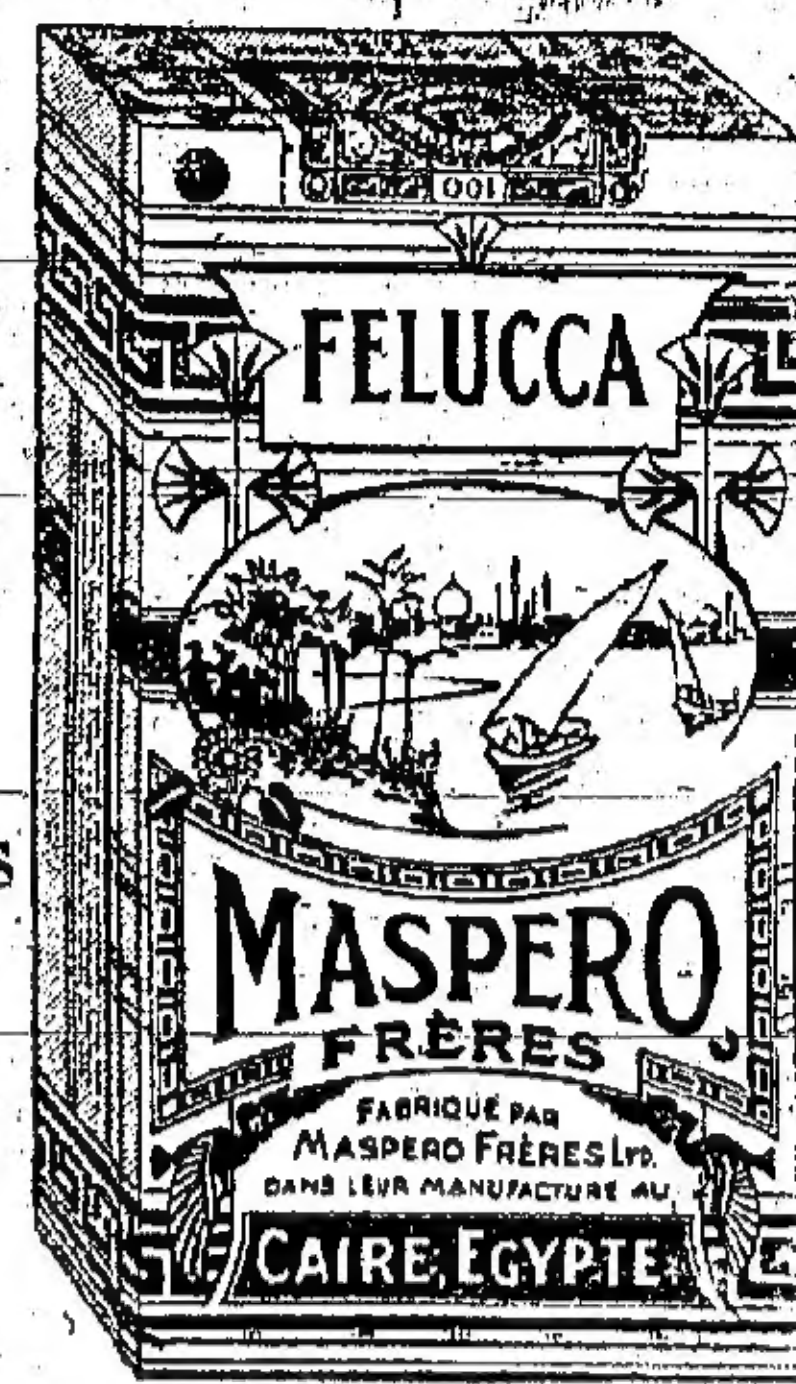
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PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



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**STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK.**

A trial of which will satisfy you of its
EXCELLENCE.

PRICE:
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\$2.30 Per Doz. Tins.
\$9.00 Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.

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CHEONG TEE, Queen's Road Central.
MAN YUEK, Queen's Road East.
NAM HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.
MUTUAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,
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We have been appointed Sole Agents for
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BURGUNDY,
HOCK,
SHERRY,
CHABLIS,
PORT.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 2nd Sept.—Grand Promenade Charity
Concert on the Volunteer Parade Ground,
9.15 P.M.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT
HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of
or preceding the departure of the English
Mails; also Table of the Yearly
Approximate Averages for 36 years

From 1874 to 1909.

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OPIMUM.

August 28th

Malwa New	\$2,775/2825 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$2,850/2,900 "
Malwa Older	\$2,950/3,000 "
Malwa V. Old	\$3,050/3,100 "
Persian fine quality	\$1,650 "
Persian extra fine	\$2,700 "
Patna New	\$5,100 per chest
Patna Old	\$3,050 "
Benares New	\$3,050 "
Benares Old	\$3,000 "

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BY THE PEARL RIVER."

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With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.
Price \$1.75

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